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(71)Applicant : **CANON INC**

(72)Inventor : WASHISU KOICHI

**(57)Abstract:**

display means 11 when an operation  
to the photographing preparatory state  
lay means and starts the drive of the  
from the photographing preparatory

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An operation damping time constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that by changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which a drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, and starts a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 2]Said operation damping time constant control means by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into fossete size, making it said 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into said 3rd damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant, and changing into the 2nd larger damping time constant than the 1st damping time constant of an account of back to front.

[Claim 3]By performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, If said drive control means suspends a drive of said displaying means, and said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said this calculating means into said 2nd damping time constant and is changed into this 2nd damping time constant after that, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 or 2 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that said drive control means may start a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 4]Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of DC cut-off filter which is a component of said calculating means, and an integration circuit, and said 1st damping time constant, Attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, make high frequency into filter characteristics with which it integrates, and said 3rd damping time constant, The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 3 which attenuates low frequency bordering on 10 Hz, makes high frequency filter characteristics with which it integrates, attenuates low frequency said 2nd damping time constant and bordering on 0.2 Hz, and is characterized by high frequency being what is made into filter characteristics with which it integrates.

[Claim 5]It has a vibration-proof judging means which judges whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake

compensating of said compensation means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, when having judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary, Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means, and said drive control means starts a drive of said displaying means, If it has judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary when operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state is performed, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that a drive of said compensation means may not be performed even after said drive control means's suspending a drive of said displaying means and suspending a drive of this displaying means. [Claim 6] Said vibration-proof judging means based on either or those combination of swing quantity of said photographing instrument at the time, [ preparatory state / a photographing focal length and exposure time in said photographing instrument, and / photography ] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 5 judging whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake compensating of said compensation means.

[Claim 7] The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 6 after photography with said photographing instrument is completed, wherein said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into an early damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant and said drive control means suspends a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 8] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 7, wherein said early damping time constant is set as a small damping time constant which can cut a DC component superimposed on the output in starting early stages of said vibration detecting means in a short time.

[Claim 9] A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An arithmetic control means which resets a computation state of said calculating means and is again made into an operating state by making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which suspends a drive of said displaying means and starts a drive of said compensation means by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state.

[Claim 10] A vibration detecting means which detects deflection.

A calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means.

A compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means.

A displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

As opposed to a photographing instrument which is a vibration-proof control device provided with the above and by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to improvement of the vibration-proof control device provided in a small photographing instrument.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Since all the work with the present camera important for photography of exposure determination, a focus, etc. is automated, a possibility that an unripe person will also cause photography failure to camera operation has decreased dramatically.

[0003]These days, the system which prevents the shaking hand added to a camera is also studied, and most factors which induce a photography person's photographing errors are being lost.

[0004]Here, the system which prevents a shaking hand is explained briefly.

[0005]Although the shaking hand of the camera at the time of photography is usually vibration (1 Hz thru/or 10 Hz) as frequency, Even if it starts such a shaking hand at the release time of a shutter, as a fundamental idea for enabling photography of a photograph without an image shake, vibration of the camera by the above-mentioned shaking hand must be detected, and a correcting lens must be displaced according to the detection value. Therefore, even if camera deflection arises, in order to take the photograph which an image shake does not produce, vibration of a camera is detected [ 1st ] correctly and it is necessary 2nd to amend the optical axis change by a shaking hand.

[0006]Speaking theoretically, being able to perform detection of this vibration (camera deflection) by carrying the oscillating sensing device possessing the operation part which carries out data processing of that output to the deflection detection sensor which detects acceleration, angular acceleration, angular velocity, angular displacement, etc. suitably for camera shake compensating in a camera. And the compensation means to which eccentricity of the photographing optical axis is carried out is made to drive based on this detection information, and image shake control is performed.

[0007]Drawing 7 is an appearance perspective view of a compact camera which has a vibration control system, and has the function to perform shake compensating to the camera length deflection and lateral deflection which are shown by the arrows 42p and 42y to the optic axis 41.

[0008]As for a release button and 43b, a retractable stroboscope and 43 d of a mode dial (a main switch is included) and 43c are [ 43a ] finder windows in the camera body 43.

[0009]Drawing 8 is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera shown in drawing 7.

44 is a buck which a camera body and 51 drive a compensation means, 52 drives a correcting lens, and 53 drives the correcting lens 52 free to the inside 58p of a figure, and 58 y directions, and performs the arrow 42p of drawing 7, and shake compensating of 42 y directions, and, for details, mentions later.

45p and 45y are oscillating sensing devices which detect the deflection of the circumference of the arrow 46p and 46y respectively, such as an angular velocity meter and an angular accelerometer.

[0010]The output of the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y is changed into the driving target value of the compensation means 51 via the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y mentioned later, is inputted into the coil of this compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. As for a cope plate, and 56p and 56y, a permanent magnet, and 510p and 510y of 54 are coils.

[0011] Drawing 9 is a block diagram showing the details of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and since these are the same composition, they use and explain only the arithmetic circuit 47p with the figure.

[0012] The arithmetic circuit 47p comprises the camera microcomputer 411 shown with the DC cut-off filter 48p, the low pass filter 49p, the analog digital conversion circuit (it is hereafter described as an A/D conversion circuit) 410p, the driving means 419p, and dashed line which are surrounded with a dashed dotted line. Said camera microcomputer 411 comprises the store circuit 412p, the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty changing circuit 418p.

[0013] Here, the vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p, and this vibration gyroscope is driven synchronizing with one of the main switch of a camera, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0014] The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the output signal of the oscillating sensing device 45p on this output signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. This DC cut-off filter 48p It has a frequency characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 0.1 Hz or less, and influence reaches the 1–10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.1 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem that it will take about 10 seconds. then — since one [ the main switch of a camera ] — for example, — By making it small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less), the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p till 0.1 second. DC is cut in short time for about 0.1 second, and it is carrying out as [ deteriorate / enlarge a damping time constant after that, sway by the DC (making it the characteristic which cuts only frequency of 0.1 Hz or less) cut-off filter 48p, and / an angular velocity signal ].

[0015] The output signal of the DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified in accordance with the resolution of the A/D conversion circuit 410p by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry, and it has a noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal. The output signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0016] Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411.

[0017] Then, from one of the switch of a camera DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled 0.2 second afterward in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal. Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized 0.2 second after from one of the main switch of a camera) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, DC cut sufficient by the DC cut-off filter 414p constituted from the latter part by the digital filter is performed. Change also of the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p is attained like the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog, and it is from one of the main switch of a camera. It is further after 0.2 second. It spends for 0.2 second and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. It has filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less when 0.2 second passage is carried out, The frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz, 1 Hz, 0.5 Hz, and 0.2 Hz.

[0018] However, it may not be preferred to take a photograph promptly, when a photography person half-presses the release button 43a (one [ sw1 ]) and performs light measurement and ranging between the above-mentioned operations, to spend time, and to make a damping time constant change. Then, when such, according to a photographing condition, damping time constant change is stopped on the way. For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1 / 60 seconds by a photometry result, Since vibration-proof accuracy is not required so much when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, it is the DC cut-off filter 414p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of

0.5 Hz or less, it is considered as completion (a damping time constant changing amount is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length). Thereby, the time of damping time constant change can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance. At of course, the time of quicker shutter speed or a shorter focal distance. When the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p makes a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, it is considered as completion, and at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance, photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last.

[0019]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the output signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p according to half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a of a camera, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal. However, an integral action is not performed until damping time constant change is completed, when damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p is not completed, as mentioned above. Although omitted in drawing 9, The angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, It is changed so that the suitable quantity compensation means 51 may be driven according to the degree of deflection angle (in order for a photographing optical system to change with zoom focuses and for optic-axis eccentricity to change to the drive quantity of the compensation means 51, it is necessary to perform this amendment).

[0020]Although it is a translation which sways the compensation means 51 by pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a, and it begins to drive according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful at this time so that shake compensating operation of the compensation means 51 may not start rapidly. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure. The store circuit 416p memorizes the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p synchronizing with pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the driving target value signal over the compensation means 51 of this differential circuit 417p is zero, but. An output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero (the store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2). Thereby, driving of the compensation means 51 rapidly is lost.

[0021]The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty changing circuit 418p. If it sways in the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51 and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, the correcting lens 52 will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power-saving of the drive power consumption of the compensation means 51, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0022]Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048", it is considered as duty "0", and at the time of "4096", it is considered as duty "100", the meantime is made division into equal parts, and duty is determined according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a power supply) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0023]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. Are one [ the drive 419 / synchronizing with one of switch sw2 ], and after the exposure to a film is completed, it is turned off. Even if exposure is completed, as long as the release button 43a is half-pressed (one of sw1), the integration circuit 415p is continuing integration and the store circuit 416p memorizes a new integrated output again by one of following switch sw2.

[0024]If half press of the release button 43a is stopped, the integration circuit 415p will stop the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p, and will reset this integration circuit 415p. Reset is emptying all the information with which it has integrated until now.

[0025]The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off in OFF of a main switch, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0026]When the output signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a

predetermined value, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed, and the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p is changed. For example What was the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is changed into the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and the damping time constant is again returned by predetermined time. This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output signal exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. When it is considered as the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less when it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less and the 2nd threshold is exceeded and the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it is made the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less.

[0027]When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this integration circuit 415p was once reset, and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0028]In drawing 9, the DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. Although it has composition which starts an operation in 0.2 second, it may not restrict to this and an operation may be started from half press of the release button 43a. In this case, the integration circuit 415p is operated from the time of damping time constant change of DC cut-off filter being completed.

[0029]Although the integration circuit 415p was also making the operation start by half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a, it may have composition which starts an operation from pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. In this case, in the store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p, necessity becomes that there is nothing.

[0030]At drawing 9, although the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are formed in the arithmetic circuit 47p, it cannot be overemphasized that these may be provided in the oscillating sensing device 45p.

[0031]Drawing 10 – drawing 12 are the figures showing the details of the compensation means 51.

In detail, the A-A sectional view of drawing 10 and drawing 12 of the side view which looked at drawing 10 from the front view of the compensation means 51, and drawing 11 (a) looked at from the direction of arrow B of drawing 10, and drawing 11 (b) are the perspective views of the compensation means 51.

[0032]In drawing 10, the correcting lens 52 (as shown in drawing 11 (b), this correcting lens 52 comprises the two lenses 52a and 52b fixed to the buck 53 and the lens 52c fixed to the cope plate 54, and constitutes the group of a photographing optical system) is fixed to the buck 53.

[0033]The yoke 55 of a ferromagnetic material is attached to the buck 53, and the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, such as neodium, are adsorbed and fixed to the rear face of the figure of this yoke 55 (a hidden outline shows). The three supporting spindles 53a which extend radiately from the buck 53 have fitted into the long hole 54a provided in the side attachment wall 54b of the cope plate 54.

[0034]Since the supporting spindle 53a and the long hole 54a fit in in the optic-axis 57 direction of the correcting lens 52, and backlash is not produced, as shown in drawing 11 (a) and drawing 12, but the long hole 54a is prolonged in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the optic axis 57, in the optic-axis 57 direction, move regulation of the buck 53 is carried out to the cope plate 54, but. Into the flat surface which intersects perpendicularly with an optic axis, it can move freely (arrows 58p, 58y, and 58r). However, since it pulls between the pin 53b on the buck 53, and the pin 54c on a cope plate and the coil spring 59 is hung as shown in drawing 10, it is elastically regulated in each direction (58p, 58y, 58r).

[0035]The cope plate 54 is countered at the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, and the coils 510p and 510y are attached (it gives and is [ a part and ] a line). arrangement of the yoke 55, the permanent magnet 56p, and the coil 510p has become like drawing 11 (b) (the permanent magnet 56y.) If the coil 510y also sends current through the same arrangement and the coil 510p, the buck 53 will be driven in the direction of arrow 58p, and if current is sent through the coil 510y, said buck 53 will be driven to arrow 58 y direction.

[0036]And the drive quantity can be found in the balance with the load rate of the hauling coil spring 59 and the coils 510p and 510y in each direction, and the thrust produced in the relation of the permanent magnets 56p and 56y. That is, based on the current amount passed in the coils 510p and 510y, the eccentricity of the correcting lens 52 is controllable.

[0037]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]When it carries the vibration control system in a



compact camera which was explained above, the display of a vibration-proof state is indispensable. Because, since the photographic subject is observed through a taking lens, sway, the case of an one eye reflex camera, and in the case of a video camera, a user can recognize a state and a vibration-proof state, but. Since a finder optical system and a photographing optical system are separate in a compact camera, even if it makes a photographing optical system vibration-proof, a user is because a vibration-proof state cannot be recognized.

[0038]And when displaying, when a shaking hand is large, LED in a finder is blinked and there is a method of demanding cautions from a user, or swaying in a finder, projecting a locus and telling a photography person about the state of deflection as indicated by JP,1-123219,A, for example.

[0039]By the way, when it is going to carry out drive controlling using the output of an oscillating sensing device also about a display in this way, the arithmetic circuit for exclusive use for it is needed, and there is a problem to which a circuit becomes complicated.

[0040]Of course, although a display may be controlled using the driving target value which drives a compensation means, it is more desirable to use another arithmetic circuit, since the characteristic of the shake signal for displaying it as the characteristic of the shake signal for performing shake compensating actually has a possibility that a display may become unstable if it is not changed.

[0041]Generally, the frequency band of a shaking hand is 1-10 Hz, and in order to calculate the deflection of such a zone correctly, the arithmetic precision in a 0.2-50-Hz zone is searched for. And in such an operation, a damping time constant becomes large extremely (the arithmetic circuit for which the signal of the low frequency which it says is 0.2 Hz is processed is called arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is large).

[0042]In the case of the arithmetic circuit which has a big damping time constant in the appearance, the recovery operation after the nonlinearity of the operation by the saturation on a circuit, etc. arises becomes very late. Therefore, when a display is controlled by such an operation, when big deflection arises suddenly, an arithmetic circuit is saturated, and there is a possibility that a display may become unstable for the time being. Therefore, as mentioned above, it is a circuit where a damping time constant is smaller as an object for a display, for example, the arithmetic circuit permitted with the arithmetic precision of a 2-50-Hz zone needed to be provided independently. (The arithmetic circuit which processes the signal of the frequency which it says in this way is 2 Hz was mentioned above [ Compared with the arithmetic circuit which processes 0.2 Hz, it is called "the arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is small". ])

Although the "arithmetic circuit" is called here, this is calling the "circuit" actually "not only the circuit" of analogs, such as the DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 9, and the low pass filter 49p, but digital data processing like the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p.

[0043]When a displaying means is established, a user is a translation which takes a photograph according to the display, but. Since vibration proof does not carry out shake compensating by an unnecessary photographing condition actually (for example, since a photographic subject is bright widely [ a focal distance ], when there is no fear of a shaking hand short [ exposure time ]), there is a possibility of having misunderstanding with failure to a display not being performed although the user will have set up the vibration control system, if a display is not driven — thereby — photography — smooth — \*\*\*\*\* .

[0044](The purpose of an invention) The purpose of this invention performs control of a deflection display and shake compensating using the output of one calculating means, and it tends to provide the vibration-proof control device to which both can be operated good to proper timing and photography can be made to be advanced smoothly.

[0045]

[Means for Solving the Problem]To achieve the above objects, the invention according to claim 1 to 8, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an operation damping time



constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that, A drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0046] Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 9, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By resetting a computation state of said calculating means and performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an arithmetic control means again made into an operating state, By starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, a drive of said displaying means is suspended and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0047] Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 10, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, It is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

[0048] In a photographing instrument with a small invention given in above-mentioned claims 1-10, Since the shake compensating should carry out only at the time of photography, display driving is limited even before photography from photography preparation, a damping time constant of a calculating means is changing suitably according to a photographing sequence, and it is the composition accomplished paying attention to swaying with shake compensating; quotaing a display and being possible.

[0049]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail based on the embodiment of a graphic display.

[0050] Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning one gestalt of operation of this invention, and differing from drawing 9 is the point that the output of the integration circuit 415p inputs into the comparison circuit 13, is measured with the reference signal 12, and the display driving circuit 11 is controlled by the result.

[0051] Although the unillustrated arithmetic circuit 47y is the same as the arithmetic circuit 47p, the display driving circuit 11 is excluded and the display of deflection is performed only from the result of an operation of the arithmetic circuit 47p. This is for making circuitry brief.

[0052] The DC cut-off filter 48p by which the arithmetic circuit 47p is surrounded with a dashed dotted line, the low pass filter 49p, the A/D conversion circuit 410p, the driving means 419p, and the camera microcomputer 411 (the store circuit 412p.) the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty conversion circuit 418p — having — it is constituted.

[0053] The vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p here, A vibration gyroscope is driven according to release button half press (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw1) of the camera which is the instructing operation for making a camera shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-

photographing state, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0054]The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the shake signal from the oscillating sensing device 45p on this signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 1 The signal with a frequency of 0.2 Hz or less has a frequency characteristic to omit, and influence reaches the 1 thru/10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.2 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem which takes about 5 seconds.

[0055]then — from one of switch sw1 — for example, — Make the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less) till 0.05 second. A DC component in short time for about 0.1 second, [ cut and ] It carries out for enlarging a damping time constant after that (characteristic which cuts only the frequency of 0.1 Hz or less), and sways by the DC cut-off filter 48p, and the angular velocity signal is kept from deteriorating.

[0056]The output of said DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry according to A/D resolution, and the noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal is cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal.

[0057]The signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411. Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411. Then, from one of for example, switch sw1 0.15 DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled after the second in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal.

[0058]Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (one of a camera main switch to 0.15 not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized after the second) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, the DC cut-off filter 414p which comprised a digital filter in the latter part is performing sufficient DC cut.

[0059]the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p as well as the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog changes so that change is possible — from one of switch sw1 from [ after 0.2 second ] — further — 0.15 — second expense — it carries out and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of switch sw1. 0.15 When second passage is carried out, it is filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less, and the frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz and 2 Hz.

[0060]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p synchronizing with the DC cut-off filter 414p, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal.

[0061]Although omitted in drawing 1, the angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, and it is changed so that a suitable quantity compensation means may drive according to the degree of deflection angle. (A photographing optical system changes with zoom focuses, and) The camera microcomputer 411 with the necessity of performing this amendment since optic-axis eccentricity changes to the drive quantity of a compensation means is from one of switch sw1. 0.35 Second passage is carried out. After waiting to complete thoroughly the damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, the display driving circuit 11 is driven, and it sways to a photography person, and a state is displayed.

[0062]As shown in drawing 2, here a display style in the finder 14 for example, the display 16 of the shaking hand superimposed by LED15, When the angle (output of the integration circuit 415p) of a shaking hand becomes more than predetermined, he is trying to make it blink, When the output and the reference signal 12 of the integration circuit 415p are compared in the comparison circuit 13 and the output of the integration circuit 415p exceeds the reference signal 12, the camera microcomputer 411 carries out intermittent driving (for example, 4 Hz) of the display driving circuit 11.

[0063]In drawing 2, the mask 17 is formed in order to prepare floodlighting of LED15 to specified

shape. Thus, since the display is set as the characteristic of DC-cutting and integrating with the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p bordering on 2 Hz, the operation damping time constant is small, big deflection arises, and when a circuit is saturated, the display with recovery sufficient [ early and a feel ] is performed.

[0064]Next, if pushing out (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw2) of the shutter release button which is operation for making a camera shift to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state is performed, the camera microcomputer 411 will stop the drive of the display driving circuit 11 first. Subsequently, from one of switch sw2 0.05 The damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz), after a second.

[0065]Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1-10-Hz shaking hand.

[0066]And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz. That is, compared with 2 Hz which is filter characteristics eventually set as the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p at the time of one of switch sw1, it is set as a big damping time constant, and becomes the characteristic suitable for amending a shaking hand.

[0067]Then, although it is a translation which sways and begins to drive a compensation means (equivalent to the compensation means 51, such as drawing 8) according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful so that shake compensating operation of a compensation means may not start rapidly at this time. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure.

[0068]The store circuit 416p is from one of switch sw2. When damping time constant change in 0.3 second (i.e., the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p) is completed, the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the compensation means driving target value signal of the differential circuit 417p is zero, but an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2)

Thereby, driving of a compensation means rapidly is lost.

[0069]The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty alteration means 418p. If it sways in the coil of a compensation means and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, a correcting lens will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power-saving of the drive power consumption of a compensation means, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0070]Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048" in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, duty sets duty to "100" at the time of "0" and "4096", makes the meantime division into equal parts, and determines duty according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a battery) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0071]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil of a compensation means, and performs shake compensating. The driving means 419p is from one of switch sw2. 0.30 A drive is suspended, after starting a drive after a second and completing the exposure to a film. That is, shake compensating is started synchronizing with an output being performed more nearly continuously [ the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p ] than zero.

[0072]After exposure, after stopping a compensation means, the integration circuit 415p resets by stopping the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p. Reset is changing the

filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the DC cut characteristic bordering on 10 Hz, and also making the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integrator 415p into the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 10 Hz. The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off at this time, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0073]When the signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a predetermined value at the time in front of the ON operation of switch sw2, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed and the DC cut-off filter 414p and the last attainment damping time constant of the integration circuit 415p are changed in one of switch sw2. For example, are final. What was due to be changed into the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is made restriction by the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less.

[0074]This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. It restricts to the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less, when the 2nd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and when the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less. When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this circuit was once reset and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0075]In the above-mentioned composition, it is at least from one of switch sw2. 0.35 If second passage is not carried out, the driving means 419p will not be driven but, as for exposure, a release time lag will become large later than the time. So, when such, according to a photographing condition, operation of the driving means 419p is carried out early.

[0076]In this embodiment, a means to judge how much vibration control systems are required is formed, For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1/60 by a photometry result, and when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, Since it is not required so much, vibration-proof accuracy is the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.5 Hz or less, the operation of the driving means 419p is permitted. (The driving starting timing of the driving means 419p is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length) Thereby, the time to correction driving can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance.

[0077]At the time of of course more quick shutter speed or a shorter focal distance, when the characteristic of DC filter 414p and the characteristic of the integration circuit 415p make a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, they permit the drive of the driving means 419p, and a compensation means is operated, Photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance.

[0078]From drawing 3, drawing 6 is operation of the camera microcomputer 411 in one gestalt of operation of this invention a shown flow chart, and this flow, It is started from the state where the main switch of the camera was made one, and always circulates through the loop of a flow, and this flow is ended when the main switch of a camera is turned OFF.

[0079]Whether this inventions of this flow, such as operation which shows only the important section for explanation and actually lets out a body tube from the collapsing position at the time of main-switch one to a standby position, battery check operation, zoom operation, being direct, and operation of the portion not changing are excluded.

[0080]In drawing 3, by step #1001, it stands by, and when one [ this switch sw1 ], he follows one of switch sw1 to step #1002. Here, in this embodiment, operation in which a camera shifts one [ switch sw1 ] to a photographing state from a non-photographing state is called.

[0081]In the following step #1002, the strength of the light is measured to a photographic subject, and the memory value corresponding to [ calculate exposure time from the sensitivity of a film or the luminosity of a photographing optical system or ] a photometry value is pulled out and calculated. The distance to a photographic subject is ranged. It asks for whether at the time of exposure, the characteristic needs shake compensating how to be required again, necessity and by the photographing focal length at the time of the ON operation of switch sw1, and the found exposure time.

[0082]When a focal distance is short as mentioned above, and exposure time is also short, shake compensating is unnecessary and shake compensating is required, but. When accuracy is not so much needed (when exposure time is not so long), they are the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p. It is not necessary to make it the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 0.2 Hz. Therefore, before the damping time

constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is thoroughly changed from one of switch sw2 (characteristic of 0.2 Hz), it may expose.

[0083]So, in step #1002, not only the necessity of shake compensating but how much the shake compensating characteristic is required, and it is asking for what which time should just change the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p by for that purpose (when does it go into exposure operation?).

[0084]In the following step #1003, it judges whether a camera is the mode in which shake compensating is performed, when having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating, it progresses to step #1004, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1032. When it progresses to step #1004, electric power is supplied to the vibration gyroscope which are the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y, and angular velocity detection is made to start. At this time, simultaneously, electric power is supplied also about the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and it changes into the state in which an operation is possible. (The arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y may be set as the state in which an operation is possible from one of the main switch of a camera) At the following step #1005, it is after that. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is for being made not to calculate until the output of a vibration gyroscope is stabilized. In step #1006 continuing, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p is changed into fossete size. Step #1006 makes the DC cut-off filter 48p in detail the small operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of the damping time constant of attenuating 10 Hz or less, and it is at this step #1006. It is set as the operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of attenuating 0.2 Hz or less. That is, the DC offset ingredient superimposed on a vibration gyroscope is attenuated at an early stage by making the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the characteristic that a damping time constant is small, in the standby time of above-mentioned step #1005 established since the signal of a vibration gyroscope is unstable.

[0085]Since the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are publicly known analog linear circuits, of course, the angular velocity signal which the DC component decreased from the low pass filter 49p when the signal was inputted into the DC cut-off filter 48P, and also the high frequency noise decreased is outputted. The signal of the low pass filter 49p is quantized through A/D 410p from this time, and it is inputted into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0086]At the following step #1007, it is further. It stands by for 0.1 second. The DC cut-off filter 48 is an analog filter, and this is for eliminating the influence of the dielectric absorption of a capacitor, etc. And the value in this time of the angular velocity signal incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411 in the following step #1008 is memorized in the store circuit 412p. And as mentioned above, from the differential circuit 413p, the peculiar DC offset ingredient of the arithmetic circuit of the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p is roughly cut by making the output in this time into zero. At the following step #1009, it is further. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is provided so that operation of the above-mentioned store circuit 412p and operation of the following step may not lap.

[0087]Next, it progresses to step #1010 of drawing 4, one [ here / switch sw2 ] is judged, when one, it progresses to step #1022 of drawing 5, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1011. According to this embodiment, one of switch sw2 is called operation in which a camera shifts to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state.

[0088]Although it flows into a step suitable for a next flow displaying deflection, the above-mentioned step #1010 was provided in order to make it put into an exposure sequence immediately, for example to the case (breath aggressiveness) where the time from one of switch sw1 to one of switch sw2 is short.

[0089]If it progresses to step #1011, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p will be changed. The method of this change cuts a low-frequency component bordering on 10 Hz, as mentioned above, and it lowers the frequency of the cut boundary with which a filter is integrated every 50msec with 5 Hz and 2 Hz from the filter characteristics which integrate with a high frequency component. And it stands by for 0.15 second in the following step #1012. This is because it is carrying out as [ go / to the following step ] until damping time constant change of the above-mentioned DC cut-off filter 414 and the integration circuit 415p is completed. The display driving circuit 11 is operated and a display is controlled by the following step #1013 to lighting and blink according to swing quantity.

[0090]Next, it progresses to step #1014, it stands by until one of switch sw2 is performed here, and it progresses to step #1017 by one of this switch SW2. When ON operation of this switch sw2 is not performed, it progresses to step #1015, Judge whether switch sw1 was turned off,

when turned off, progress to step #1016, reset the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and. The electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it returns to step #1001 of drawing 3. When switch sw1 is not turned off by the above-mentioned step #1015, it circulates through step #1014 → #1015 and the one input of switch sw2 is stood by.

[0091]If one of switch sw2 is judged in the above-mentioned step #1014, it will progress to step #1017, and the operation which drives the lens for focus adjustments in an optical axis direction based on the distance measurement value calculated by the above-mentioned step #1002, and doubles a focus with a photographic subject is started. In the midst of performing this operation, progress to step #1018 and it is judged whether shake compensating (IS) is required by the result searched for by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, In being unnecessary, progress to step #1019 and it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it progresses to step #1032 of drawing 3.

[0092]Namely, when shake compensating is unnecessary, a vibration control system stops the function after a photographing state (one of sw2), and a deflection display is turned off, and shake compensating is not started at the time of photography.

[0093]When shake compensating is required, it progresses to step #1020 from step #1018, and the operation of the display driving circuit 11 is stopped, and a display is turned off. And it stands by for 0.05 second in the following step #1021. This is for carrying out as [ lap / the operation of the following step and the operation on an electric circuit ].

[0094]In step #1022 of continuing drawing 5, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz). Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1-10-Hz shaking hand. And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz.

[0095]Only the time t1 stands by in the following step #1023. t1 is concerned with the shake compensating characteristic for which it asked by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, For example, when high-precision shake compensating is required (when a photographing focal length is long and exposure time is also long) Stand by for 0.25 second and DC cut-off filter 414p, The filter characteristics of the integration circuit 415p are changed to the last (bordering on 0.2 Hz, it and). [ DC-] time the characteristic and shake compensating accuracy which find the integral are low — t1 — for example, — It is set as 0.1 second, and even if the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p are still changing a damping time constant, it is made to progress to the following step #1024. Since a release time lag can be lessened by this in the case of a bright photographic subject of deflection which is reliable and a release time lag becomes long conversely at the time of a dark photographic subject, photography is performed after the operation deflection accompanying the ON operation of switch sw2 is settled.

[0096]In the following step #1024, it stands by until the lens drive for focus doubling started by the above-mentioned step #1017 is completed, and when focus doubling is completed, it progresses to step #1025. And the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized by the store circuit 416p this step #1025 at this time. And the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p and the signal of the store circuit 416p is searched for by the differential circuit 417p. For that reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 in this time are equal, the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p serves as zero, and an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2) Thereby, it is lost that the compensation means 53 drives rapidly at the time of the drive of the compensation means in the following step.

[0097]In the following step #1026, the drive of a compensation means is started based on the output of the differential circuit 417p. And it is 0.05 at the following step #1027. Second standby is carried out. This is for standing by until the drive of a compensation means is stabilized. In



step #1028 of continuing drawing 6, it exposes by opening and closing a shutter based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And when exposure is completed, it progresses to step #1029, and the shake compensating drive of a compensation means is suspended. In step #1030, like the above-mentioned step #1016, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p is reset to an initial state (small damping time constants, such as 10 Hz), and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended.

[0098]In the following step #1031, if it stands by until switch sw1 is turned off, and this switch sw1 turns off, it will return to step #1001 of drawing 3.

[0099]When not having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating in drawing 1 step #1003, as mentioned above, it progresses to step #1032, and exposes by opening and closing a shutter like the above-mentioned step #1028 based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And if it progresses to step #1033, it stands by till switch sw1 and this switch sw1 turns off when exposure is completed, it will return to step #1001.

[0100]It explains to the last below, taking into consideration correspondence with each means of this invention of a statement to each claim about the effect of the above-mentioned embodiment.

[0101]1) The oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y which detect deflection, and this oscillating sensing device 45p and the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y which calculate 45y output, The compensation means (51 shown to the drawing 8) which amends deflection based on the output of these arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, In the camera which has a displaying means (the indicator (LED15 grade) which performs the display of the display driving circuit 11 or the display 16 is comprised) which displays deflection based on the output of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, The DC cut-off filter 48p provided in said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y when one [ switch sw1 ], Specifically attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, and if one [ it changes into the 1st damping time constant that has fossete size and filter characteristics which integrate with high frequency and / switch sw2 ], the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, It is the 3rd damping time constant (bordering on 10 Hz, low frequency is attenuated and) smaller than this 1st damping time constant about said 1st damping time constant. If one [ the operation damping time constant control means (camera microcomputer 411) which changes high frequency into the filter characteristics with which it integrates, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant (filter characteristics which attenuate low frequency bordering on 0.2 Hz, and integrate with high frequency) larger after that again than the 1st damping time constant, and switch sw1 ], If one [ the display 16 which said displaying means was operated and was shown in drawing 2 is made to perform and / switch sw2 ], he stops and is trying for the operation of said displaying means to drive said compensation means.

[0102]If one [ switch sw2 ] in order to prevent performing that the mistaken deflection display is performed in detail and mistaken shake compensating, The operation of said displaying means is controlling the activation sequence of said operation damping time constant control means and a drive control means to stop, and to change the 1st damping time constant of the account of back to front into the 3rd damping time constant smaller than this 1st damping time constant, and to drive said compensation means.

[0103]And judge whether shake compensating (IS) is required, in being unnecessary, it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the display by a displaying means is turned OFF, and it is made to consider a compensation means as as at OFF. He is trying for a judgment to judge whether the above-mentioned shake compensating (IS) is required by at least one of the swing quantity of a focal distance, exposure time, and a camera.

[0104]After photography is completed, said 2nd damping time constant is used as an early damping time constant and a concrete target at the 3rd damping time constant etc. (in order to enable DC cut of the initial output of an oscillating sensing device for a short time), and he is trying to suspend the drive of a compensation means.

[0105]Making small the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p which are established in the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, Since considering the frequency band of a shaking hand it is equal to resetting substantially said DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, also as follows, it is put in another way.

[0106]That is, if one [ if one / switch sw1 /, said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y will be made



into an operating state, and / switch sw2 ], The arithmetic control means (camera microcomputer 411) which resets the computation state of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and is again made into an operating state, When one [ switch sw1 ], said displaying means is made to drive, and if one [ switch sw2 ], the drive of said displaying means is suspended and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which drives said compensation means.

[0107]In order to ensure a photographing sequence, without each operation lapping, when 1st operation (one of switch sw1) of directing the shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It is late for said 1st operation (#1001), and said displaying means is operated (#1013), It is late for the operation, a compensation means is made to drive (#1026) and it is late for the drive of this compensation means, and a shutter is opened (#1028) and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which makes a photograph take by driving.

[0108]By these composition, deflection display and shake compensating can be respectively realized in the proper characteristic in one arithmetic circuit, and both can operate good to proper timing, and still smoother photography came to be advanced.

[0109]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention, control of a deflection display and shake compensating is performed using the output of one calculating means, and the vibration-proof control device which operating both good to proper timing and making photography advanced smoothly cuts can be provided.

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[Translation done.]

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning the 1st gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a lineblock diagram for explaining shake compensating in the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is a flow chart which shows a part of operation of the main part of the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 3.

[Drawing 5]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7]It is a perspective view showing the entire configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 8]It is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 9]It is a block diagram showing the electric constitution of the main part of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 10]It is a front view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Drawing 11]It is the figure seen from the A-A section and the direction of arrow B of drawing 10.

[Drawing 12]It is a perspective view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

11 Display driving circuit

15 LED

45p (45y) Oscillating sensing device

47p (47y) Camera microcomputer

48p (48y) DC cut-off filter

49p (49y) Low pass filter

414p (414y) DC cut-off filter

419p (419y) Driving means

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[Translation done.]

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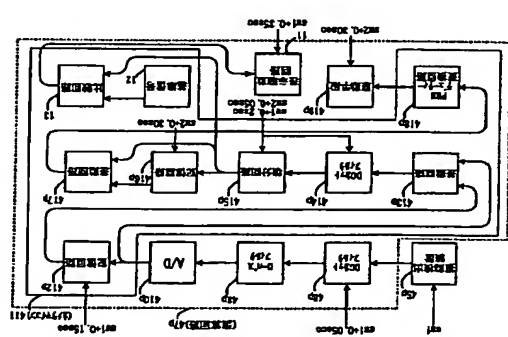
(21) 出願番号 特願2001-177305 (P2001-177305)	(71) 出願人 000001007 キヤノン株式会社
(22) 出願日 平成13年6月12日 (2001.6.12)	(72) 発明者 鷲見 晃一 東京都大田区下丸子3丁目30番2号 キヤノン株式会社内
	(74) 代理人 10006802 弁理士 中村 益

(54) 【発明の名称】 防振制御装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 揺れ表示と揺れ補正の制御を一つの演算手段の出力を用いて行うと共に、両者を適正なタイミングで良好に作動させ、揺れを円滑に消滅させる。

【解決手段】 防振制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対して、非揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作sw 1が行われることにより、揺動検出手段4 5 pの出力を演算する演算手段4 7 pの時点数に第1の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作sw 2が行われることにより、揺動検出手段4 5 pの時点数に第2の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段4 7 pの時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作sw 2が行われることにより、前記表示手段1 1の揺動を抑制し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する手段4 1 1とを有する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 揺れを検出する揺動検出手段と、防振動作検出手段の出力を演算する演算手段と、該演算手段の出力を基に揺れを補正する揺動補正手段と、前記演算手段の出力を基に揺れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防振制御装置において、

該防振制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時点数を第1の時点数に変更し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時点数を第2の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段の時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を開始し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する揺動補正手段とを有することを特徴とする防振制御装置。

【請求項2】 前記演算手段が揺動検出手段は、非揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時点数を小さく大に大きく変更して前記第1の時点数に、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時点数を前記第1の時点数より小さい前記第3の時点数に変更し、その後前記第1の時点数より大きい前記第2の時点数に変更することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の防振制御装置。

【請求項3】 前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記揺動検出手段が前記表示手段の揺動を停止し、その後前記演算手段が前記演算手段の時点数を前記第2の時点数に変更し、第2の時点数に変更されると、前記揺動検出手段が前記揺動状態の揺動を開始するよう、前記演算手段が揺動検出手段と前記揺動状態の揺動を指示する操作手段を有することを特徴とする請求項1又は2に記載の防振制御装置。

【請求項4】 前記演算手段が揺動検出手段は、前記演算手段の構成要素であるD/Cカットフィルタと積分回路の時点数を変更するものであり、前記第1の時点数は、2 Hzを境に低周波数は減衰させ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ特性とするものであり、前記第3の時点数は、10 Hzを境に低周波数は減衰させ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ特性とするものであり、前記第2の時点数は、0.2 Hzを境に低周波数は減衰させ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ特性とするものであること、前記揺動状態の時点数を前記第1～3の何れかに記載の防振制御装置。

【請求項5】 前記揺動状態の現在の状態が前記揺動状態の揺動を抑制して揺れ補正することを必要とする状態が否かを判定して揺れ補正手段を有し、

前記防振制御装置が揺れ補正は不要であると判定している場合に、非揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段が揺動検出手段は前記演算手段の時点数を変更し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われる場合には、前記揺動検出手段は前記表示手段の時点数を第1の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段の時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を開始し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する揺動補正手段とを有することを特徴とする防振制御装置。

【請求項6】 前記防振制御装置は、前記揺動状態における揺動検出手段の時点数を前記揺動状態の時点数に、前記揺動状態の時点数を前記揺動状態の時点数に、前記揺動状態の時点数を前記揺動状態の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段の時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を開始し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する揺動補正手段とを有することを特徴とする防振制御装置。

【請求項7】 前記揺動状態の時点数を前記揺動状態の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段の時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を開始し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する揺動補正手段とを有することを特徴とする防振制御装置。

【請求項8】 前記揺動状態の時点数を前記揺動状態の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段の時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を開始し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する揺動補正手段とを有することを特徴とする防振制御装置。

【請求項9】 揺れを検出する揺動検出手段と、該揺動検出手段の出力を演算する演算手段と、該演算手段の出力を基に揺れを補正する揺動補正手段と、前記演算手段の出力を基に揺れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防振制御装置において、

該防振制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段が揺動検出手段は前記演算手段の時点数を変更し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時点数を前記第1の時点数に変更し、その後第2の時点数まで変更する演算手段の時点数に第3の時点数に変更し、揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を開始し、前記揺動状態から揺動状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の揺動を停止すると共に、前記揺動状態の揺動を開始する揺動補正手段とを有することを特徴とする防振制御装置。

該防振制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非撮影状態から撮影準備状態への移行を示す第1の操作が行われた場合、該第1の操作から遅れて前記表示手段を駆動し、該表示手段の駆動から遅れて前記補正手段を駆動し、該補正手段の駆動から遅れて前記撮影装置に設けられたシャッター部材を駆動して撮影を行わせる駆動制御手段を有することと特徴とする防振制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、小型の撮影装置に具備される防振制御装置の改良に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 現在のカメラは震動安定やセント合せ等の撮影にとって重要な作業は全て自動化されているため、カメラ操作に素熟な人でも撮影失敗を起こす可能性は非常に少なくなっている。

【0003】 また、最近では、カメラに加わる手振れを防ぐシステムも研究されており、撮影者の撮影ミスを検出する原因は殆ど無くなってきている。

【0004】 ここで、手振れを防ぐシステムについて簡単に説明する。

【0005】 撮影時のカメラの手振れは、周波数として通常  $1\text{Hz}$  ないし  $10\text{Hz}$  の振動であるが、シャッターレリーズ時点においてこのような振動を起こしても像の無い変異を撮影可能とするための基本的な考えとして、上記手振れによるカメラの振動を検出し、その検出値に応じて補正レンズを駆動せねばならない。従って、カメラ振れが生じて像振れが生じないよう、像振れを抑制するためには、第1に、カメラの振動を正確に検出する必要がある。第2に、手振れによる光軸変化を補正することが必要となる。

【0006】 この振動（カメラ振れ）の検出は、原理的に言えば、加速度、角加速度、角速度、角変位等を検出する振れ検出センサと、カメラ振れ補正の為にその出力を適宜計算処理する演算部を具備した振動検出装置をカメラに搭載することによって行うことができる。そして、その検出情報に基づき、撮影光軸を偏心させる補正手段を駆動させて像振れ抑制が行われる。

【0007】 設けられた防振システムを有するコンパクトカメラの外観的視図であり、光軸41に対して矢印42p、42yを示すカメラ振れ及び補正に対し振れ補正を行う傾動を有している。

【0008】 尚、カメラ本体43の中で、43aはレリーズボタン、43bはモードダイヤル（メインスイッチを含む）、43cはリトラクタプルストロブ、43dはファインダーである。

【0009】 図1は、図1に示したカメラの内観構造を示す斜視図であり、44はカメラ本体、51は補正手段、52は補正レンズ、53は補正レンズ52を囲む8p、58y方向に自在に駆動して図1の矢印42p、

42y方向の振れ補正を行う支持枠であり、詳細については後述する。45p、45yは各々矢印46p、46y回りの振れを検出する角速度計や角加速度計等の振動検出装置である。

【0010】 振動検出装置45p、45yの出力は後述する演算回路47p、47yを介して補正手段51の駆動目標値に変換され、該補正手段51のコイルに入力して振れ補正を行う。尚、54は地板、56p、56yは永久磁石、510p、510yはコイルである。

【0011】 図1は前記演算回路47p、47yの詳細を示すブロック図であり、これらは同様に構成である場合に同図で該演算回路47pのみを用いて説明する。

【0012】 演算回路47pは、一点傾斜にて囲まれる、DCカットフィルタ48p、ローパスフィルタ49p、アナログ・ディジタル変換回路（以下、A/D変換回路と配す）410p、駆動手段418p及び破線（示すカメラマイコン411より構成される。また、前記カメラマイコン411は、記憶回路412p、駆動回路413p、DCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路415p、記憶回路416p、駆動回路417p、PWMデューティ変更回路418pで構成される。

【0013】 ここで、振動検出装置45pとして、カメラの振れ角速度を検出する振動ジャイロを用いており、該振動ジャイロはカメラのメインスイッチのオンと同期して駆動され、カメラに加わる振れ角速度の検出を開始する。

【0014】 振動検出装置45pの出力信号は、アナログ回路で構成されるDCカットフィルタ48pにより検出力信号に重畳しているDCバイアス成分がカットされる。このDCカットフィルタ48pは  $0.1\text{Hz}$  以下の周波数の信号をカットする周波数特性を有しており、カメラに加わる  $1\sim 10\text{Hz}$  の半周波数帯域には影響が及ばないようになっている。しかしながら、この様に

$0.1\text{Hz}$  以下をカットする特性にすると、振動検出装置45pから振れ信号が入力されてから完全にDCがカットされるまでは  $10$  秒遅くかかってしまうという問題がある。そこで、カメラのメインスイッチがオンされてから例えば  $0.1$  秒まではDCカットフィルタ48pの時定数を小さく（例えば  $10\text{Hz}$  以下の周波数の信号をカットする特性にする）しておく事で、 $0.1$  秒後の短い時間でDCをカットし、その後に時定数を大きくして（ $0.1\text{Hz}$  以下の周波数のみカットする特性にして）DCカットフィルタ48pにより振れ角速度信号が劣化しない様にしている。

【0015】 DCカットフィルタ48pの出力信号は、アナログ回路で構成されるローパスフィルタ49pによりA/D変換回路410pの分解能にあわせて適宜増幅されると共に、振れ角速度信号に重畳する高周波のノイズをカットされる。これは、振れ角速度信号をカメラマイコン411に入力する時のA/D変換回路410pの

トフィルタ414pの出力信号の積分を始め、角速度信号を角度信号に変換する。但し、前述した様DCカットフィルタ414pの時定数変更が完了していない時には時定数変更が完了するまで積分動作を行わない。尚、図1では省略しているが、積分された角速度信号はその時点の焦点距離、被写体距離情報により適宜増幅され、振れ角度に応じて適切な補正手段51を駆動するように変換される（ズームフォーカスにより撮影光軸が変化し、補正手段51の駆動量に対し光軸傾動量が変わる為、この補正を行う必要がある）。

【0020】 レリーズボタン43aの押し切り（sw2のオン）で補正手段51を振れ角速度信号に応じて駆動し始める訳であるが、この時、補正手段51の振れ補正動作が急遽に始まらない様に注意する必要がある。記憶回路416p及び駆動回路417pは、この対策の為に駆動された振れ角速度信号の中にはDC成分ばかりでなく、実際の手振れも含まれている為）、後段でデジタルフィルタにより構成されたDCカットフィルタ414pにて十分なDCカットを行っている。このDCカットフィルタ414pの時定数はアナログのDCカットフィルタ48pと同様に変更可能になっており、カメラのメインスイッチのオンから  $0.2$  秒後から更に  $0.2$  秒費やしてその時定数を徐々に大きくしている。具体的には、このDCカットフィルタ414pはメインスイッチのオンから  $0.2$  秒経過した時には  $10\text{Hz}$  以下の周波数をカットするフィルタ特性を有しており、その後  $50\text{msec}$  毎にフィルタでカットする周波数を  $5\text{Hz}$ 、 $1\text{Hz}$ 、 $0.5\text{Hz}$ 、 $0.2\text{Hz}$  と下げていく。

【0018】 但し、上記動作の間に撮影者がレリーズボタン43aを半押し（sw1をオン）して測光、測距を行なった時は撮影条件に応じて時定数変更を途中で中止する。例えば、測光結果により撮影シャッタースピードが  $1/60$  秒となる事が判明し、撮影焦点距離が  $50\text{mm}$  の時には防振の精度にほぼ要求されない為、DCカットフィルタ414pは  $0.5\text{Hz}$  以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で完了とする（シャッタースピードと撮影焦点距離の積により時定数変更を制御する）。これにより、時定数変更の時間を短縮でき、シャッターチャタンスピード、或いはより短い焦点距離、より速いシャッタースピード、或いはより短い焦点距離の時は、DCカットフィルタ414pの特性は  $1\text{Hz}$  以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で完了とし、より速いシャッタースピード、或いは焦点距離の時は、時定数が最後まで変更完了するまで撮影を禁止する。

【0019】 積分回路415pは、カメラのレリーズボタン43aの半押し（sw1のオン）に応じてDCカットフィルタ414pの出力信号の積分を始め、角速度信号を角度信号に変換する。但し、前述した様DCカットフィルタ414pの時定数変更が完了していない時には時定数変更が完了するまで積分動作を行わない。尚、図1では省略しているが、積分された角速度信号はその時点の焦点距離、被写体距離情報により適宜増幅され、振れ角度に応じて適切な補正手段51を駆動するように変換される（ズームフォーカスにより撮影光軸が変化し、補正手段51の駆動量に対し光軸傾動量が変わる為、この補正を行う必要がある）。

【0023】 PWMデューティ変更回路418pの出力は、PWMドライバ等の公知の駆動手段419pに入力され、該駆動手段419pの出力を補正手段51のコイル510p（図2参照）に印加して振れ補正を行う。駆動装置419はスイッチsw2のオンに同期してオンされ、フィルムへの露光が終了するとオフされる。又、露光が終了してもレリーズボタン43aが半押し（sw1



(8)

い。  
トランジスタの省電力化のためにはPWM駆動が望まし

[0070] ここで、PWMデューティ比が更新される418は、例えば目標値に比べてコア駆動電圧のPWMを調整している。例えれば周波数が20kHzのPWMにおいて変動動作範囲が417の目標値が「2048」の時にはデューティは「10」、[4096]の時にはデューティは「100」とし、その間を等分にしてデューティを目数値に定める。尚、デューティの決定は、目標値ではなくて決定定数をいく、尚、デューティは、目標値ではなくても時の状況下の撮影条件（温度やカメラレンズの変容、バッテリーの状態）によって細かく制御して精度良く撮像が行われる様にする。

【0071】PWMデューティ変更回路418gの出力は、PWMドライバ等の送込の駆動手段419gに入力さ  
れ、該駆動手段419gの出力を補正手段419hに印  
加したのち、駆動手段419gの出力を行って、図6  
の2つのオンから0.30秒後に駆動を開始し、フィルムへ  
加したのち、駆動手段419gの出力を行って、図6  
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【0072】直後、増圧手段を停止した後に増分増分増圧手段を停止し、リセットを行う。リセットとは、DCカットフィードバックのフィードバック特性は10Hzを、増分DCカットフィードバックのフィードバック特性は414Hzに設定し、増分DCカットフィードバックのフィードバック特性は414Hz及び増分DCカットフィードバックのフィードバック特性は415Hzのフィードバック特性を10Hzを、増分DCカットフィードバックのフィードバック特性にするものである。又、このとき増分増圧手段45がオフされ、防振シーケンシスは終了する。

【073】尚、スイッチsw2のオン機位置前の時点  
で得られる図415の信号が所定値より大きくなると時  
間分間差415ではDCファルチ414及び  
コンタクト415の最大経過時間数を更新する。例え  
ば、カメラのパンニングが行われたと判定して、ス  
イッチsw2のオンでは0.2Hz以上の周波数をカッ  
トすると特性に変わる予定であったものを1Hz以下をカットする特性  
に制限にする。

[0074] この時点では、出力の最大値は、積分回路415の出力の増大と共に増加される。即ち、出力が増1の閾値を超えたときにはDCカッタフィルタ416の特性を考慮すると、 $0.5\text{ Hz}$ 以下でカットする特性に制限し、第3の閾値を超えた時には $1\text{ Hz}$ 以下でカットする特性に制限し、第3の閾値を超えた時には $6\text{ Hz}$ 以下でカットする特性に制限する。又、積分回路415の出力が非常に大きくなったときには、積分回路415の出力が一且ドレットしてオーバーフローを防止しようとする。

【0075】又、上記構成においては、スイッチsw2のオンから少なくとも0.35秒経過しないと駆動手段419pは駆動されず、露光はその時間より遅れてしまふ、レリーズタイムラグが大きくなる。そこで、その様

に表示はDCカットフィルタ414p及び積分回路415pの特性を2Hzを境にDCカット及び積分する特性に設定しているもので、その演算時定数が小さく、大きな遅延が生じ、回路が飽和した場合には回路的にもリカバリーが早く、感度の良い表示が行われる。

【0064】次に、カメラを撮影準備状態から撮影状態に移行させるための操作であるシャッターレリーズボタン11の押し切り（以下、スイッチsw2のオンを記す）が行われると、始めにカメラマイコン411は表示駆動回路412の起動を止める。次いで、スイッチsw2のオンから0.05秒後にDCカットフィルタ414及び積分回路415の時間定数を最小（10Hzを略にDCカット）、積分を行う特性）に変更する。

【0065】この変更は前述したように時定数を小さく大に時間をかけを行ったのとは異なり、今までの特性である2Hzを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性に一旦変する。これは、1~10Hzの手廻れの周波数帯域からみると、実質的に1周毎47pをリセットしたことに等しい。

【0066】そして、その後再びフルダ特性と時間を表す図14に示すように、スッチ $s w_{11}$ のオンから0.3秒後に、 $2.0\text{ Hz}$ を順にD-Cカット、積分を行う特性にまで変更する。即ち、スッチ $s w_{11}$ のオン時に最終的にD-Cカットフルダ $414\text{ p}$ 及び積分時間 $415\text{ p}$ に設定されるフリップ特性である $2\text{ Hz}$ に比べて大きな時間定数を設定されるフリップ特性である $2\text{ Hz}$ に比べて大きな時間定数に設定される。即ち、積分時間 $416\text{ p}$ 及び積分時間 $417\text{ p}$ は、この時間積分後の、積分動作が急激に増える必要がないことを示す必要がある。即ち、時間積分 $416\text{ p}$ 及び積分時間 $417\text{ p}$ はこの対策のために設けられている。

【0068】配相回路416 pはスイッチsw2のオナ・オフ状態に基づいて、配相回路417 pの出力を反転して、配相回路418 pに供給する。また、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力と、配相回路418 pの出力との差を検出する。この検出結果に基づいて、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力を増減させる。具体的には、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力が増加したときに、配相回路417 pの出力を増加させ、配相回路417 pの出力が減少したときに、配相回路417 pの出力を減少させる。これにより、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力を所定の値に調整することができる。

図10は、本発明の実施形態に係る制御装置の他の構成を示すブロック図である。図10の制御装置は、図9の制御装置と同様の構成を有し、図9の制御装置と同様に動作する。図10の制御装置は、図9の制御装置とは異なり、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力を増減させるのではなく、配相回路417 pの出力を増減させるための増減量を決定する。具体的には、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力が増加したときに、配相回路417 pの出力を増加させるための増減量を決定し、配相回路417 pの出力が減少したときに、配相回路417 pの出力を減少させるための増減量を決定する。このようにして、配相回路416 pは、配相回路417 pの出力を増減させるための増減量を決定し、配相回路417 pの出力を増減させることができる。

これにより、補正手段は急激に駆動される事が無くなる。

【0069】変動回路417 pからの目標値信号はPWデューティ変更手段418 pに入力される。補正手段419 pのコイルには傾け角度に対応した電圧或いは電流を印加するが、傾け角レゾンスはその傾け角度に対応して駆動される。また、傾け角レゾンスはその傾け角度に比例して駆動される。すなわち、傾け角レゾンスは傾け角度の増大に伴って駆動電力及びコイルの駆動電流が増大する。一方、傾け角レゾンスは傾け角度の減少に伴って駆動電力及びコイルの駆動電流が減少する。

കൂടും.

[0055] 11 ローパスフィルタ49の信号はA/D変換部410によりサブサンプリングされてカメラマイコン21に渡される。D/Cカットオフ周波数48pに比べて、D/Cカットオフ周波数49pの増強により高D/Cカットオフ周波数成分が強調されて入力される。また、カメラマイコン21のローパスフィルタ49の増強により高D/Cカットオフ周波数成分が強調されて入力される。また、カメラマイコン21のローパスフィルタ49の増強により高D/Cカットオフ周波数成分が強調されて入力される。また、カメラマイコン21のローパスフィルタ49の増強により高D/Cカットオフ周波数成分が強調されて入力される。

【0058】尚、この動作では大雑把なDCカットししか出来ない為、(カメラメインスイッチのオンから0.15秒後に配線された傾斜角速度信号の中にはDC成分ばかりでなく、実際の手振れも含まれている為)後段でデジタルフィルタで構成されたDCカットフィルタ414pにより十分なDCカットを行っている。

[illegible]

【0060】積分回路415pはDCカットフィルタ414pと同期してDCカットフィルタ414pの信号の積分を始め、角速度信号を角速度信号に変換する。

[illegible]

各415pの出力)が所定以上になると点滅させるよう  
としており、積分回路415pの出力と基準信号12を  
比較回路13で比較し、積分回路415pの出力が基準  
信号12を超えたときには、カメラマイコン411は振  
動駆動回路11を開大駆動(例えば4Hz)する。

【0063】尚、図2において、マスク17はLED1の投光を所定形状に整える為に設けてある。このよう

に基づいて詳細に説明する。

【0050】図1は本発明の真流の一形態に係るカメラの主要部分の構成を示すブロック図であり、図1と異な

【0051】尚、不図示の演算回路47yも演算回路47pと同様ではあるが、表示駆動回路11は省かれ、これらの表示は演算回路47pの演算結果からのみ行われている。これは回路構成を簡潔にするためである。

【0052】 両翼回路47pは、一点接続にて囲まれる。ロウバスフィンド49p、ロウバスフィンド48p、駆動手段419p及びカメラハブ/D変換回路410p、駆動手段419pと駆動回路413pを有する。駆動回路413pは、マイコン411（制御部）に接続され、駆動回路413pの出力信号に基づいて、DCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路415p、ローパスフィルタ416p、駆動回路417p、PWMデューティー変換回路418pを有する）で構成される。

【0063】ここに運動検出装置46pとしてカメラの感度負速度を保持する運動ジェイロを用いており、運動ジェイロは非慣性装置から複形座標装置にカメラを移動させるための指示操作であるカメラのリリースボタンを押したとき（以下、スイッチsw1のオンと記す）に応じて運動され、カメラに加わる感度負速度の検出を開始する。

[0054] 振動検出回路 46 pからの遅れ信号がリアプタ回路で生成されるDコカットフィルダ 48 pより遅延する。図1のDコカットフィルダ 48 pは、0.2 Hz以下の周波数の遅延信号を生成する周波数特性を有しており、さらに、0.2 Hz以下をカットする特性にすると、運動検出回路には遅延が及ばないし、0.1 Hzの平坦な速度感測時には遅延が及ぶようにになっている。しかしながら、この遅延は0.2 Hz以下をカットする特性にすると、運動検出回路 46 pより遅れ信号を入力されたから発見DCGが、この遅延を補正するまでには5秒近くかかってしまう問題がある。

[0055] そこで、スイッチ w1 のオンから例えば0.05秒までDコカットフィルダ 48 pの時定数を小さく（例えば1.0 Hz以下の周波数の信号をカットする特性にする）しておく事で、0.1秒程度の時間Dコカットフィルダ 48 pより遅れた速度信号が強化しないようになっている。

【0056】前述DCCカットフィルタ48 pの出力は、  
A/D変換回路で増設されるローパスフィルタ49 pにより  
平滑化され、その後、アナログ・デジタル変換器47 pへ送  
り込まれる。このようにして、アナログ信号がデジタル信  
号に変換される。また、アナログ信号は、増設されたロー  
パスフィルタ49 pと、前述のカットオフ周波数調整部46  
とを介して、前述の可変遅延回路45に入力される。この  
ようにして、可変遅延回路45に、アナログ信号が入力さ  
れる。

(7)



な時には撮影条件に応じて駆動手段419pの動作を早くする。

[0076] この実施の形態においては、防護システムがどの強度必要かを判定する手段を設けており、例えば、測光結果により撮影システムレベルが1/60となる事が判明し、撮影焦点距離が150mmの時には、防護の強度はさほど要求されない為にDCカットフィルタ414p及び駆動手段415pは0.5Hz以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で駆動手段419pの動作を許可する。(シャッタスピードと撮影焦点距離の積により駆動手段419pの駆動開始タイミングを制御する)これにより、補正駆動までの時間を短縮でき、シャッタチャンスを提供する事が出来る。

[0077] 如しより速いシャッタスピード、或いはより短い焦点距離の時にはDCカットフィルタ414pの特性及び駆動手段415pの特性は1Hz以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で駆動手段419pの動作を許可し、補正手段を動作させて、より速いシャッタスピード、或い焦点距離の時には時定数が最後まで変更完了するまで撮影を禁止する。

[0078] 図3から図4は本発明の実施の一形態におけるカメラマイコン411の動作を示すフローチャートであり、このフローは、カメラのメインスイッチをオンにした状態から開始され、フローのループを常時循環しており、カメラのメインスイッチをオフにした時にこのフローは終了する。

[0079] 尚、このフローは説明のために要部のみを示しており、実際にメインスイッチオンの時の状態位置から鏡筒をスタンバイ位置まで繰り出動作や、バッテリーチェック動作、ズーム動作等の本発明とは直接関係のない部分の動作は省いている。

[0080] 図3において、ステップ1001では、スイッチsw1のオンを待機し、該スイッチsw1がオンされた時点でステップ1002へ進む。ここで、この実施の形態では、スイッチsw1がオンされる事カメラが撮影状態から撮影状態に移行する動作と称している。

[0081] 次のステップ1002では、被写体に対して測光を行い、フィルムの高感度や撮影光学系の明るさから露光時間を演算、或いは測光値に対応する感度値を引き出して求める。又、被写体までの距離を測定する。更に、スイッチsw1のオン操作時の撮影焦点距離と求めた露光時間により露光時に被補正が必要か、又、必要な場合にはその特性はどの強度が必要なのかを求める。

[0082] 上述したように焦点距離が短く、露光時間も短いときは、被補正は不取であり、又、被補正は必要であるが、さほど強度がいらない場合(さほど露光時間が長くないときは)はDCカットフィルタ414pと駆動手段415pのフィルタ特性は0.2Hzを境にDCカット、駆分する特性にする必要はない。その為にスイ

2pの動作と次のステップの動作が重ならないように設けてある。

[0087] 次に、図3のステップ1010へ進む。ここではスイッチsw2が決定されたか否か判定し、オンしているときは図3のステップ1022に進み、そうでないときはステップ1011へ進む。この実施の形態では、スイッチsw2のオンをカメラが撮影状態から撮影状態に移行する動作と称している。

[0088] この後のフローは被補正を行うのに適したステップに流れゆくが、上記ステップ1010を設けたのは、例えばスイッチsw1のオンからスイッチsw2のオンまでの時間が短い場合(一瞬押し)に対して、すぐに露光シーケンスに入れるようにするためである。

[0089] ステップ1011へ進むと、DCカットフィルタ414p及び駆動手段415pの時定数を変更する。この変更の仕方は、上述したように10Hzを境に低周波成分をカットし、高周波成分を駆分するフィルタ特性から、50msec毎にフィルタでカット、駆分する際の周波数を5Hz、2Hzと下げてゆく。そして、次のステップ1012にて、0.15秒待機する。これは上記DCカットフィルタ414及び駆動手段415pの時定数変更が終了するまで次のステップに行かない様にしている為である。次のステップ1013では、表示駆動回路11を動作させて、被補正量に応じて表示を点灯、点滅に制御する。

[0090] 次にステップ1014へ進む。ここではスイッチsw2のオンが行われるまで待機し、該スイッチSW2のオンでステップ1017へ進む。尚、該スイッチsw2のオン操作が行われない場合はステップ1015へ進む。スイッチsw1がオフされたか否か判定し、オフされた場合はステップ1016へ進む。DCカットフィルタ48p、DCカットフィルタ414p、駆分器415pの時定数を初期状態にリセットすると共に、被動ジャイロへの電力供給や表示の駆動を停止し、図3のステップ1001に戻る。又、上記ステップ1015でスイッチsw1がオフされていない場合は、ステップ1014→1015を循環してスイッチsw2のオン入力を持続する。

[0091] 上記ステップ1014にてスイッチsw2のオンを判定するとステップ1017へ進む。上記ステップ1002で求めた測光値を基にピント調整用のレンズを光軸方向に駆動して被写体にピントを合わせる為である。そして、次のステップ1008にて、カメラマイコン411に取り込まれた角速度信号の、この時点での値を駆動回路412pで駆動する。そして上述したように駆動回路413pより、この時点での出力をゼロにすることでDCカットフィルタ48p、及びローパスフィルタ49pの演算回路の固有のDCオフセット成分を大きくカットする。次のステップ1009では、更に0.05秒待機する。これは上記駆動回路41

し、図3のステップ1032へ進む。  
[0092] 即ち、被補正が不要な場合には、撮影状態(sw2のオン)以降防護システムはその機能を止めて、被補正は停止され、又、撮影時に被補正が開始されることはない。

[0093] また、被補正が必要の場合はステップ1018からステップ1020へ進む。表示駆動回路11の動作を止めて表示をオフする。そして、次のステップ1021にて、0.05秒待機する。これは次のステップの動作と電氣回路上の動作が重ならない様にするためである。

[0094] 続く図3のステップ1022では、DCカットフィルタ414p及び駆動手段415pの時定数を最小(10Hzを境にDCカット、駆分を行う特性)に変更する。この変更は前述したように時定数を小さく大に時間をかけて行なったとは異なり、今までの特性である2Hzを境にDCカット、駆分を行う特性から一気に10Hzを境にDCカット、駆分を行う特性に変更する。これは、1~10Hzの手振れの周波数帯域からみると実質的に演算回路47pをリセットしたことに等しい。そして、その後再びフィルタ特性を時間をかけて変更してゆき、スイッチsw2のオンから0.3秒後は、0.2Hzを境にDCカット、駆分を行う特性にまで変更する。

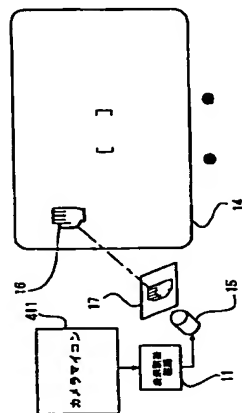
[0095] 次のステップ1023では、時間t1だけ待機する。ここでt1は、上記ステップ1002で求めた被補正特性にかわっており、例えば精度の高い被補正が必要な時(撮影焦点距離が長く、露光時間も長いときは)は0.25秒待機してDCカットフィルタ414p、駆分回路415pのフィルタ特性を最後まで変更し(0.2Hzを境にDCカット、駆分を行う特性)、被補正精度が低いときはt1を例えば0.1秒に設定し、DCカットフィルタ414p、駆分回路415pが未だ時定数変更中であっても次のステップ1024にステップ1025へ進む。これにより、被補正の必要な場合の時にレリーズタイムラグを少なく出来、暗い被写体の時には逆にレリーズタイムラグが長くなるので、スイッチsw2のオン操作に伴う動作遅れが収まってから撮影が行われる。

[0096] 次のステップ1024では、上記ステップ1017で開始されたピント合わせの為のレンズ駆動が終了するまで待機し、ピント合わせが終了した時点でステップ1025へ進む。そして、このステップ1025では、駆動回路416pによりこの時点での積分回路415pの被補正量信号を駆動する。そして、駆動回路417pにより積分回路415pの信号と駆動回路416pの信号の差を求める。その為、この時点でのスイッチsw2のオン時の駆動回路417pの2つの信号入力は等しく、駆動回路417pの補正手段の駆動目標値信号はゼロとなり、その後ゼロより連続的に出力が行

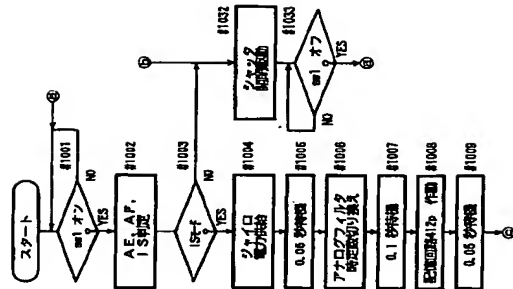




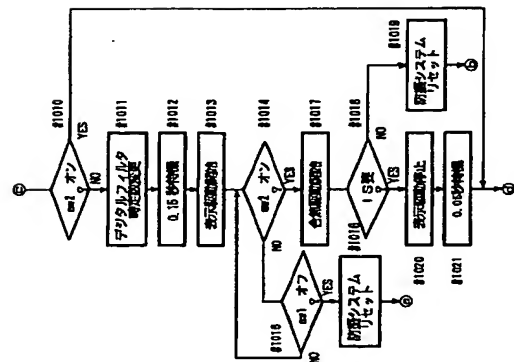
[22]



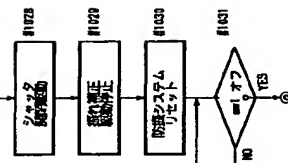
**[23]**



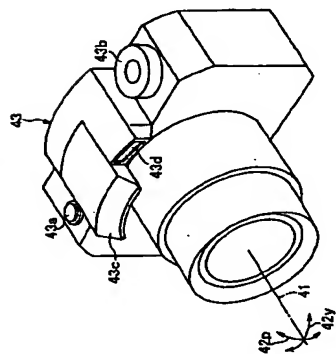
**[B4]**



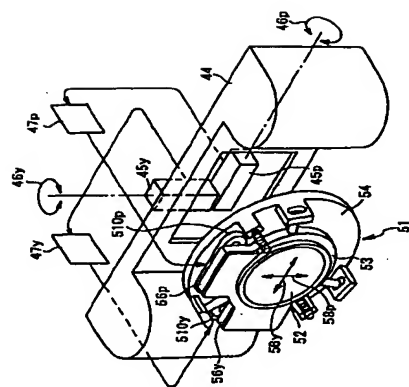
**[ 95 ]**



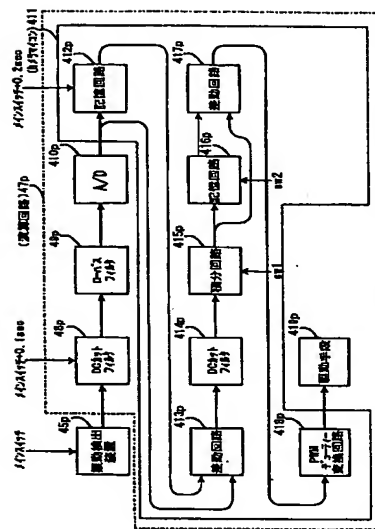
【図 7】



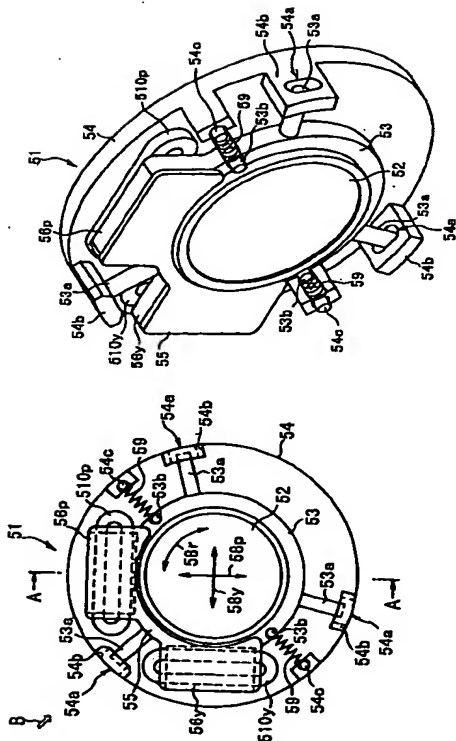
**[ 23 ]**



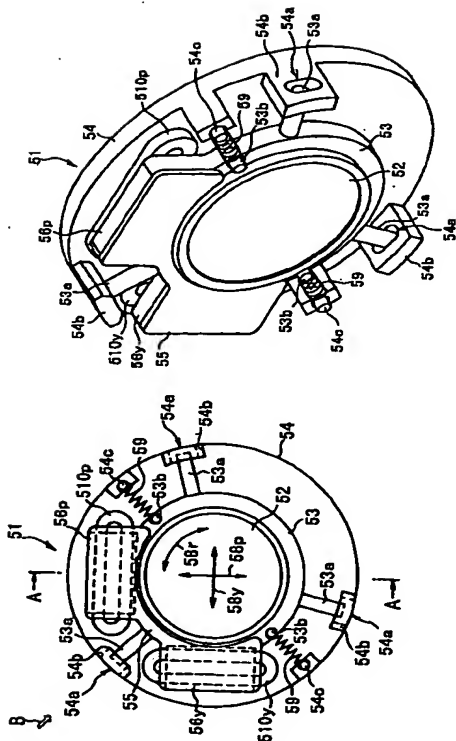
【68】



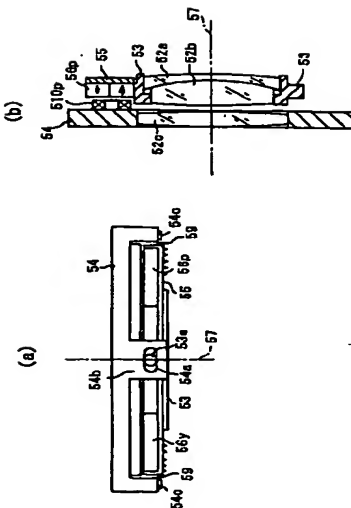
【図1.0】



【図1.2】



【図1.1】



(b)

(a)